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education which will train for the life activities into which the child must enter.

In Book III the causes, conditions and wastes of child labor are pointed out. The injury to the individual, the economic and social costs and the moral effects are emphasized. A chapter is devoted to legislation, in which the evolution of laws on this subject is discussed and the various subjects of legislation are pointed out.

In Book IV the causes of juvenile delinquency are discussed. The juvenile court, the probation system and the institution each receive attention, as methods of dealing with the existing problem. Looking toward the future, various methods of prevention are suggested.

The final book deals with the principles and methods of saving the dependent and neglected child, both public and private.

The volume deals with the child problem as a whole; it is comprehensive and suggestive; and presents the causes and conditions as preliminary to a discussion of methods of amelioration.

ROBERT E. CHADDOCK.

University of Pennsylvania.

Mathews, J. L. *The Conservation of Water.* Pp. viii, 289. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1910.

Much has been written about conservation in its different phases, but even the individual most widely read in that field could not fail to find a new note in this volume on the proper use of water. The topics discussed are floods, water storage, municipal supplies, water power, swamp drainage, irrigation, the relation of water to soil conservation, navigation, and a summary of the results of conservation of water. The estimate of the advantages to be secured by water conservation may be somewhat too roseate, but were only a measure of these far reaching reforms realized, it would be well worth any effort required in the attainment of them.

The best points made in the book are, first, the tremendous value of the resources available in the proper use of our long neglected streams; second, the critical significance of these resources to the future prosperity of the country, and third, the vital importance of water storage in any sane development of our streams. On this last point especially the author is to be congratulated for the clearness and forcefulness of his argument in favor of the only efficient solution of a great problem. A tendency to use generous figures, where statistics are presented, is the chief criticism against the book, but it may be excused on the ground that the purpose is primarily to set forth a great fundamental concept of the value of water as a resource. Much of the book reads like a romance, in spite of the solid truth that it tells.

WALTER S. TOWER.

University of Pennsylvania.